

THE COMMONWEALTH.

A Card from Gen. Scott.

[From the National Intelligencer of the 25th.]

My attention has been called to a letter addressed to the people of Tennessee by Gen. Pillow, in which he criticizes my campaign in Mexico with the boldness of a master in the art of war, and at the same time eulogizes his own services therein with a hearty good will that leaves nothing to be added. I do not propose, at present, to disturb that self-laudation, nor to reply to his animadversions on my plans and operations, although he most provokingly mixes up in every statement a small grain of truth with a large portion of fiction, so as to give it with the careless all the effect of gross falsehood. If such tricks can influence the public mind to my prejudice, I shall then begin to regret that I was born an American.

Without, then, entering upon any formal recrimination of Gen. Pillow, or defense of myself, I shall proceed at once, in behalf of others, to notice some two or three points in his address, in the way of an explanation, and if I chance to go beyond this it will be merely incidental.

Gen. Pillow says that, by agreement, Mr. Trist engaged to pay to Gen. Santa Anna "cash in hand as earnest money, ten thousand dollars," to induce him to entertain negotiations for a peace; and that subsequently Mr. T. told him, (Gen. P.) "that Gen. Scott had furnished him, (Mr. T.) the money, and that he (Mr. T.) had paid the ten thousand dollars."

Being morally certain that Mr. Trist never made such a declaration, it is useless to say that I never turned over a dollar to him for such or any other purpose whatever, and am very sure that Mr. T. had not a dollar of public money in his possession while in Mexico; and never more than sufficed for his very moderate expenses in his private purse; and I certify on honor that I never at any time, paid to Gen. Santa Anna, or caused to be paid to him, or to another for his use or benefit, one dollar or more, on any account or in any way whatever. President Santa Anna was at the time, as now, worth millions, and had in that of face, the irresponsible control of all the pecuniary means of his country. It is hardly probable, therefore, that he would have stooped to pick up a sack of ten thousand dollars in gold, if he had accidentally stumbled upon one in a private walk.

This blunder of Gen. Pillow, grew, no doubt, out of some hint he confidentially picked up about headquarters that I had paid the sum "ten thousand dollars" for important information received and to be continued from the enemy's camps and armies. [See my account current with the War Department of secret disbursements, printed by order of the Senate, February 4, 1857.] It was lucky, therefore, that the names of "and" and "and" were not confided to Gen. Pillow, as it is certain, from the example before us, he would, contrary to the faith and honor of our country, have published them in full, to the ruin of the parties and their descendants. Even Gen. Santa Anna, if General Pillow's credit be worth anything could not now return to Mexico, no matter under what pledges, to lead the life of a good and peaceful citizen.

Writing to the Secretary of War from the city of Mexico, February 6, 1848, I said:

I have not reported on the subject of secret disbursements since I left Jalapa, simply because of the uncertainty of our communications with Vera Cruz; and, second, the necessity of certain explanations which, on account of others, ought not to be reduced to writing. I may, however, briefly add that I have never tempted the honor, conscience, or patriotism of any man; but have held it as lawful in morals as in law to purchase valuable information or services voluntarily tendered me." [Mexican War Correspondence, House Document, No. 60, page 1055.]

And again, at Washington, June 28, 1848; on rendering my account current of secret and other disbursements, and asking for a final settlement, I said:

"I am ready to go, confidentially, into all those different sums of receipt and disbursement with the President, the Secretary of War, or any other member of the Cabinet. I am under an obligation of private and public honor, according to the usages of nations and armies, not to disclose names and circumstances, except as above."

"On the plainest principles and usages of nations and war, and the practice of our own Government, in respect to secret disbursements, I can, in a few hours," &c. [See Senate's Executive Document, No. 41, page 36, ordered to be printed, Feb. 4, 1857.]

And that account has been definitely settled on the principles I had proposed.

A word as to Mr. Trist—lost in private life, and struggling with honorable poverty—whom General Pillow has so wantonly dragged before the public. He is presented in the address as "the cunning and malignant genius who instigated me—otherwise a good enough sort of man—to acts of injustice and persecution. The officers in Mexico (and Mr. Trist, a distinguished West Pointer, stood with them before the enemy, the brave among the brave) will smile to hear this character of their senior General, and his companion, the negotiator. No man was more admired than the latter for his quiet unobtrusive manner and amiability. He was eagerly received and honored by all foreigners of distinction, diplomats and others, with whom he came in contact, and under one signal disadvantage negotiated a most important treaty, which was here gladly accepted by the Senate and country. For this great service he is still without reward."

INFIELD SCOTT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25, 1857.

Letter from Ex-President Tyler to Gen. Pillow's Address.

[From the Richmond South.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: Owing to my absence from home, it is only this morning that I have been informed of your call upon me, through your paper of the 14th inst. to furnish an explanation to the public of the extraordinary statement to be found in Gen. Pillow's late letter; which he bases on the authority of Mr. Trist, that, during the negotiation of the Washington Treaty, and to secure its consummation, I had used \$500,000 out of the secret service fund in purchase of the political press of the State of Maine. The letter is not before me, but I quote the substance of the statement. I confess that the utter absurdity of the statement had assigned it to the same class with the many similar ascriptions and absurdities which have from time to time been alleged against me and my Administration, and which I have regarded as wholly unworthy of notice.

I am only surprised that one so enlightened as Gen. Pillow is esteemed to be, should have regarded so ridiculous a statement as worthy of repetition. Five hundred thousand dollars from the secret service fund in purchase of the press of the State of Maine! If Gen. Pillow had taken the precaution to have looked into the acts of Congress making appropriation to the contingent fund for diplomatic intercourse commonly known as the secret service fund, he would have seen that the largest amount appropriated any one year, during the time of my official residence in Washington, did not exceed \$30,000, and that, inasmuch as the negotiation referred to occurred in 1842, there had at the time been but a single appropriation made to the fund, and that of the session of 1841-2, I think would have puzzled Cocker to have obtained \$500,000 out of \$30,000.

I will take occasion to add that the fund, although called secret, is as public in its origin as any other fund belonging to the Government. It is applicable to the many items growing out of the necessities of foreign missions and the consular establishment of the United States, which no specific appropriation could well cover. They are contingent, the very term implying their uncertainty. The expenditures for these contingencies enter into the general accounts of the Government, and are annually published, and absorb a large portion of the fund. It often happens that not a dollar is withdrawn from the fund for any confidential object of the Government. Such confidential objects sometimes intervene in our intercourse with foreign countries,

and sometimes have their origin within our own domestic contingencies which it may be imprudent at the time to disclose, but which are intimately connected with the preservation of peace and quietude.

Some such contingencies arose during my official residence in Washington; and I have only to add, that when I left that city I directed the agent of the fund to file away in a drawer of the State Department the vouchers for all the expenditures made under my order, and that of that fund; and the day has nearly come when I shall be perfectly willing that that drawer laid open to the inspection of any one who possesses any curiosity to look into it. Certainly he would find no item for the purchase of the newspapers of the State of Maine, or of any other State—and, with a proper explanation of the objects of the expenditure, but little or nothing to disapprove of.

Be pleased to put down these brief explanations to the respect which I have for you personally, and believe me to be,

Truly and faithfully yours, &c.,

JOHN TYLER.

To Mr. Payor.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

Letter from John Phenix.

Dinner at Nahant House—Interruption of the Tooth Doctors—Grand Dental Chorus—Fearful Dental Exercises, &c.

NAHANT HOUSE, Aug. 6th, 1857.

While deeply interested in the discussion of the luxurious repast provided for the happy guests of this mansion yesterday afternoon, my attention was diverted by the sound of music of a wild and Saracenic description, resounding from the exterior of the building. The melody appeared to be that portion of the "Battle of Prague" which represents the "groans of the wounded," accompanied by an unlimited amount of exertion on the part of the operator on the bass drum.

Hastily rushing to the window, bearing elevated on my fork a large potato, from which I had partially removed the cuticle, (Stevens gives us an enormous potato, it takes twenty minutes to skin one properly,) I beheld a procession, numbering some three or four hundred, all in their Sunday clothes, every man with a cigar in his mouth, slowly and solemnly moving past the hotel. They bore a banner at their head, on which was depicted an enormous corkscrew, or some instrument of that description, with the motto, "A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together." Judge of my astonishment and delight in recognizing in the beam of this banner my old friend, the philanthropic Tushmaker, of widespread dental renown. As the procession reached the front of the hotel, each man threw away his cigar, and having replaced it by a large quid of tobacco, defiled on the esplanade beneath the piazza in a tolerably straight line, and, then gazing intently at the windows, opened his mouth, from one angular orifice to the other, and showed his teeth. Never have I seen so glittering a display.

Filled with curiosity, I was about to ask an explanation, when my friend, Doolittle, from Androscooggin, who had rushed to the window at the same time with myself, saved me the trouble, by demanding with an incoherent and exceeding nasal pronunciation—

"Why, what on earth is this here?"

"This," replied the courteous Hiram, whose suavity of manner is only equaled by the beauty of his person, "this, sir, is the American Dental Association, composed of members from all parts of both continents, and the British West India Islands."

"Jerusalem!" said Doolittle, "three hundred teeth carpenters?"

It was indeed, a thrilling spectacle, to think of the amount of agony that body of men had produced, and were capable of yet producing,—to think of the blood they had shed, and of their daring and impetuous charges after the gory array was over! The immortal charge of the six hundred at Balaklava was not a circumstance to the charges made daily by this three hundred.

As Hiram had truly said, these are dentists from all parts of the civilized world and elsewhere. There was the elegant city practitioner, with shiny hat and straw-colored gloves, side by side with the gentleman from the country, who hauls a man all over the floor for two hours, for a quarter of a dollar, and gives him the worth of his money. I observed that forty-seven of them wore white hats, and two hundred and sixty-eight used tobacco in some form. There can be no question that this substance is a preservative to the teeth.

I observed, in the rear rank, the ingenious gentleman who invented the sudden, though painful method of extracting a tooth by climbing a tree, and connecting by a catgut string the offending member with a stout limb, and then jumping down,—a highly successful mode of operation, not calculated to become popular in the community. He wore buckskin moccasins and did not appear to be enjoying a successful practice.

But while I gazed with deep interest upon the assembly, the band struck up "Tom Tug," and away they went. Three times they encircled the hotel, then, "with their wings aslant, like the fierce cormorant," swooped upon the bar, registered their names, and took a grand and useful federal drink, (each man paying for himself.) Here toasts and sentiments were the order of the day.

"The American Dental Association,—like a termite, we pull one way and look another."

"A three dollar cavity,—very filling at the price."

"The woodcock, emblem of dentistry—he picks up his living from the holes, and passes in a precious long bill."

"The memory of Dr. Beale." Drank standing.

These, with other sentiments of a similar meritorious character, were given, and received with great applause.

Having all drank from the flowing bowl, the piazza again formed in line in front of the hotel, and admiring throng, and sang with surprising harmony the following beautiful, plaintive and appropriate chant:

"Oh! Jonathan Gibbs he broke his teeth
A eatin' puddin', a eatin' puddin'—
Jonathan Gibbs he broke his teeth
A eatin' puddin', a eatin' puddin'."

Great lumps of sweat they stuck into it,
In it, in it, in it, in it, in it,
Great lumps of sweat they stuck into it,
As big as my two thumbs."

This chant finished, and the applause subsiding, an air of gravity came over the association, and the President, Dr. Tushmaker, stepping forward, announced that a few pleasing and wonderful performances would now be gone through with, with the object of exhibiting the dexterity acquired by the members of the society.

Then turning to the line, he gave the command—

"Draw!"

In an instant every one was armed with a turn-screw.

"Fire!" shouted Dr. Tushmaker, and each member opened his mouth and attached the fearful instrument to a back tooth.

"Haul!" screamed the Doctor.

"Hold! for God's sake!" shouted I, but it was too late; three hundred double-fanged back teeth, dripping with blood, were held exultant in the air.

The Association looked cool and collected; there might have been pain, but, like the Spartan boy, they repressed it; the ladies, with a wild cry of terror, fled from the piazza!

"Replace!" shouted Dr. Tushmaker, and in an instant every tooth returned to the mouth whence it came. I understood it at once. It was ball practice with blank cartridge—they were all false teeth!

Several other interesting exercises were gone through with: A hackman passing by on his carriage, was placed under the influence of chloroform, all his teeth extracted without pain, and an entire new and elegant set put in their place, all in forty-two seconds! His appearance was wonderfully improved; he had been known for years as "snaggle tooth Bill," but a new and more complimentary title will have to be devised for him. Wonderful are the improvements of science.

At 5 o'clock the procession was reformed, and the band playing "Pull, Brothers—Pull," the Association moved off, returning by the Nelly Baker to Boston.

I have never seen three hundred dentists together before, and I don't believe anybody else ever did, I consider it a pleasing and improving spectacle, and would suggest that the next time they meet they make an excursion which shall combine business with pleasure, and all go down together and remove the snags from the Mississippi!

We had a hop here last night,—the belle a young lady from Boston. Good by. Remember me to the Tewth Doctor.

Yours respectfully,

J. P.

From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 2.

Suspension of a Louisville Banking House.

We regret to learn that the old and highly reputable banking house of Hutchings & Co., have found it necessary to suspend payment. We understand that their assets largely exceed their liabilities, and that they will be converted in the possible time and applied to the liquidation of the debts of the bank. The suspension will probably be of short duration. Messrs. H. & Co. are we believe, the oldest private bankers in this city, and we deplore the extraordinary condition of the money market that has compelled them to close their doors.

P. S. Since the above we learn that the assets of Messrs. Hutchings & Co., exceed their liabilities \$140,000. Their failure has been occasioned by the heavy debt they had to carry for the Locomotive Works, which they were compelled to purchase about eighteen months ago, to save themselves from a heavy loss. They have made an assignment.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION.—The banking house of Messrs. John Smith & Co., generally known as the German Savings Bank, closed doors this morning. Their depositors are mostly Germans, among whom the suspension produced great excitement. A committee is now examining their books by their request and will report their condition. From the well known high character of these gentlemen and the manner in which their affairs were conducted, we feel justified in saying that they will pay every cent of their indebtedness. Their suspension is but temporary.

The suspension of the two private banking houses caused, of course, some excitement this morning, and the demands on the other banking houses were quite heavy, but they were met with promptness.

The regular banks are proceeding as usual.—There are no unusual demands on them.

We trust and hope that our citizens will exercise forbearance in the present crisis.—

By aiding one another, it will be passed without any further disasters, and all will be well.

The foregoing was published in the Bulletin of yesterday. We are happy to state that early in the afternoon confidence and good feeling was quite restored. By 1 1/2 P. M. all the local panic was over. The excitement rapidly subsided, and when it was found that notwithstanding the constant drain of deposits from many of our principal banking houses, there was no sign of any weakness, apprehension gave way to confidence and the conviction seemed at last to have settled in the public mind that there was no occasion to doubt the solvency of all the leading banking houses. Many of them sustained a heavy run.—

The demand was made principally upon A. D. Hunt & Co., who paid out a very large amount, and, to manifest their entire willingness to meet every demand, kept their doors open long after the usual hour for closing them. They will promptly satisfy all demands.

A committee of creditors, who were invited to examine the books and accounts of the firm of John Smith & Co., report that the assets amount to \$110,532, and the liabilities are only \$98,064. The committee also report that this house will be able to resume in a week all its ordinary business, and will be fully competent to pay all their debts, in specie on or before the first day of January next.

As an evidence of the good standing of our principal banking houses, we may mention, that while crowds were at the counters of some of them demanding their deposits, some of our best and most influential and respectable business men made large deposits at the same counters.

In addition to these evidences of confidence, a number of our wealthy citizens and merchants have not only come forward and pledged their property to guarantee the full payment of the deposits at most of the banking houses.

THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.—The slanders poured out upon the city of Baltimore by the Democratic organs throughout the country have been promptly refuted by the Baltimore press, with the single exception of the Republican, the Democratic organ there, which originated all these vile calumnies. The Clipper, alluding to the charge that the trade of Baltimore has decreased, says:

It is false that Baltimore is decreasing in trade, under the rule of American officers—on the contrary, an examination of official documents will prove that there has been a steady increase of business and of prosperity.

Our city is expanding in size—increasing in its population—multiplying its buildings—and, in every respect, progressing in prosperity equal to any other city of the Union; and yet we hear a perpetual howl about its degeneracy in character, and the dread of country merchants to resort to it as a place of business. There is no city of the Union where there is more safety for person and property than in Baltimore—notwithstanding the occasional outbreaks of passion and of lawless violence committed by partisans. These enemies have nothing to do with the personal safety of strangers who visit our city either on business or for pleasure. They are local in their character, and are chiefly attributable to the desperate efforts which are being made by a foreign portion to lord it over the native population. Let these factions cease their struggle for power, which they can never regain, and the city will only be disgraced by rows, and all will again be tranquil. But, whilst foreigners, armed with weapons of death bearing the United States stamp upon them, continue to shoot down native citizens, their organs may reiterate it forever, and there will be no peace. Americans cannot be made like the Chinese, to bow in submission to the master who chastises them, and thank him for his condescension. No; they are able and disposed to give blow for blow—and it will go hard if they do not better their example.

SEPARATING THE SEXES IN SCHOOL.—On this point, Mr. Stowe, a celebrated Glasgow teacher, uses the following language:

The youth of both sexes of our Scottish peasantry have been educated together; and as a whole the Scotch are the most moral people on earth. Education in England is given separately, and we never have heard from practical men that any thing has arisen from this arrangement. Some influential individuals there mourn over the prejudice on this point. In Dublin, a large number of girls turned out badly who had been educated alone until they attained the age of maturity than of those who were otherwise brought up; the separation of the sexes has been found injurious. We may repeat that it is impossible to raise boys morally as high without girls. The girls morally elevate the boys; and the boys intellectually elevate the girls. But more than this, girls themselves are morally elevated by the presence of boys, and boys are intellectually elevated by the presence of girls. Girls brought up with boys are more positively moral; and boys brought up in schools with the girls are more positively intellectual, by the softening influence of the female character. In the Normal Seminary at Glasgow, the most beneficial effects have resulted from the union of the two sexes.— Boys and girls, from the age of two or three, are trained to that of fourteen or fifteen, have been trained in the same class room, galleries and play grounds, without impropriety, and they are never separated, except at needlework.

Items by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.

The Secretary of the interior has recently invested nearly one million of dollars in State stocks of Missouri, Pennsylvania, Illinois, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. In trust for various Indian tribes. All but fifty thousand dollars of that amount has been drawn from the treasury. The present time was chosen for the investment in order to contribute something towards the relief of the money market, while one hundred and eighty thousand have been released in the transactions with the Indians.

A dispatch was received to-day at the general land office, from Hastings, Minnesota, stating that the men who stole the \$300,000 worth of land warrants from the Fairbault land office had been arrested, and all the warrants excepting five were recovered.

There was no meeting of the Cabinet to-day, owing to the absence of the President, who was detained at his country residence in consequence of a severe cold.

A negative answer has been given at the general land office to inquiries as to whether a number of persons forcing themselves into a joint session can have the benefit of the graduation act by becoming settlers on the public lands—not for their individual benefit, but for their common interest. The ground for this answer is, that the graduation act was intended for the benefit of actual settlers and cultivators of the soil, only, and not for speculators, and that the rights given by it are personal only, and because of actual settlements already made or contemplated.

Boston, Oct. 2.

The meeting of the merchants to consider the present financial emergency was largely attended. The sentiment of the meeting was 3 to 1 against suspension of specie payments, and the same feeling prevails among all the banks of the State.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—Dates from Vera Cruz are as late as due—to the 16th from the capital.

The Federal Congress met on the 14th, in what is called the preparatory session; 45 members present.

The Siglo announces that the colonization contract entered into by Gen. Goicouria with the Mexican government will all once be carried into effect, and that the colonists are expected to arrive the beginning of October.

According to the Trait d'Union, one of the assassins of San Vicente, recently arrested, has made important revelations concerning this now celebrated event, out of which has grown all the difficulties with Spain, completely exonerating Gen. Alvarez from any complicity therewith, as charged.

The ecclesiastical difficulty at Puebla had proved of a most serious character, and had been ended only by the interposition of the national arms and the arrest of a large number of citizens. Disturbances of similar and political character had taken place throughout the Republic. Several arrests of a political character had been made at Vera Cruz.

A revolution of a somewhat formidable character had broken out in the State of Guadalupe, and was still progressing at last accounts. As to the progress of the revolution in Yucatan we have no intelligence in the papers before us.

The supreme government has published a decree, dated the 7th September, conceding to the Louisiana Company of Tehantepec a privilege of the opening of an interoceanic communication on the Isthmus, having previously annulled the privilege granted to A. G. Sloo & Co.

The privilege will last fifty years, and the company is bound to establish, within seven years, two railroads from Ventosa and Guatacoalcos, and within ten years another to Acapulco.

The government has received information of an attempt at insurrection in La Paz, Lower California, by the soldiers at that place, who were tired of starvation. The Colonel in command of the place having been informed of the intention of the rebels, marched immediately with 50 men against the garrison, and succeeded in arresting and disarming them.—N. O. Pic.

From the New York Evening Post.

Song of the Street.

Rushing round the corners,
Chasing every friend,
Plunging into banks,
Nothing there to lend—
Pitiously begging
Of every one you meet,
Hesitant this is pleasant
"Shunning" on the street.

Merchants very short,
Running neck and neck,
Want to keep a going—
Save a little sympathy,
Dabblers in stocks,
Blue as blue can be,
Evidently wishing
They were "fancy free."

All our splendid railroads
For dead-end hauls,
Twenty thousand bulls,
Couldn't raise their stocks,
Many of the bears,
In the trouble springing,
Now begin to feel
They've been over-bearing.

Risky speculators
Tumbling with the shock,
Never mind stopping
More than any clock,
Still they give big dinners,
Smoke and drink and sup,
Going all the better
For winding up.

Banking institutions,
Companies of "trust,"
With other people's money
Go off on a bust;
Houses of long standing
Crumbling in a night—
With so many "ashes,"
No wonder money's tight.

Gentlemen of means—
Having lots to spend—
Save a little sympathy,
Nothing have to lend;
Gentlemen in want—
Willing to pay double—
Finding they can borrow
Nothing now but trouble.

Half a million of business
Wanting an extension,
While nearly all the others
Contemplate suspension;
Many of them, though,
Don't appear to dread it,
Every day they owe
Is so much to their credit.

Brokers all are breaking,
Credit all cracked,
Women all expending
As the banks contract,
Where will the trouble end,
While all hands want to borrow,
And nobody can lend?

Running round the corners,
Trying every source;
Asking at the Banks—
Nothing there of course,
Money getting tighter,
Every coin is scarce,
Bless me! this is pleasant
"Shunning" on the street.

WALL STREET.

THE CARET-BAG GENTLEMEN IN TROUBLE.—

We copy the following from the Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday:

A telegraphic dispatch from Dayton last evening reports that a runner connected with one of our "assorting houses," who visited Piqua on "professional business," deemed it prudent to leave that town before he had time to pay his respects to the cashier of the Branch Bank.

Another of the same class, who returned to-day from Kentucky, informed his friends that he had made his last visit, "professionally," to the banks of that State.

Running banks for specie, as a business, is unquestionably getting to be exceedingly unpopular with the people.

There is a fellow in Illinois so dirty that the assessors have put him down as "real estate."

KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

W. H. KEENE. R. H. CHITTENDEN.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS,

AND

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,

St. Clair and Wapping Streets,

FRANKFORT, KY.

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity.

SEPTEMBER 28th, 1857.

JUST RECEIVED, IN STORE AND FOR SALE

Groceries.

N. O. Sugar: Crushed Sugar; Refined Sugar; Loaf Sugar; Preserving Sugar;

Eastern and St. Louis brands.

Coffee.

Old Government Java; Prime Rio; Mocha.

Molasses.

Plantation (bills and half do.); Sugar House; Golden Syrup; Maple.

Soap and Candles.

German; Castile; Rosin; Star; Tallow; Sperma.

Fish.

Mackerel (assorted numbers and packages); Potomac Herring; Smoked Herring; Shad.

Liquors.

Pale Old Brand; Hennessy Brandy; Old Port Wine; J. & W. Brandy; Sherry Wine; Holland Gin; Madeira Wine; Bénédictine & Schiedel Champagne.

STANDARD AND SWEET.

Jamaica Rum; Irish Whisky; Pure Apple Brandy, 8 years old; Rye Whisky (aged); Old Bourbon Whisky; Domestic Whisky, Brandy, Wine and Gin; Younger's Pale Ale; Abbott's Brown Stout.

Meats and Lard.

Plain and Canned Hams; Dried Beef, (canned); Clear and Ribbed Sides; Buffalo and Beef Tongues; Pork House and Country Shoulders; Venison Hams.

Wooden Ware, &c.

Cedar Pails, Buckets; Painted Tubs and Buckets; Tubs, Cans; Measures; Cocoa Dippers; Rice; Crackers; Ginger; Cinnamon; Macaroni; Spices; Green and Black Tea; Vermicelli.

Hardware.

Nails, (all sizes); Pad Locks; Shovels and Spades; Axes, Hoes; Screws; Trace Chains; Tacks; Hay and Manure Forks; Hatchets; Preserving Kettles; Colden Mills; Briar Smokers; Butcher Knives; Mowing Blades; Grain Scythes.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Holland's Buena Vista; Turkish Smoking Tobacco; Old Cut; Spanish Smoking Tobacco; El Dorado; Scarcia; Anderson's "Solano" Fine Cut; Common; Amulet; De Carbag Havana Cigars; La Rosa; Club House; Half Spanish Cigars; Rio Hondo; El Tulipau; Rio Sella.

Agricultural.

Corn Shellers; Cradles, Snaethes, &c.; Snauff's Straw Cutters; Little Giant Corn and Cob Crushers; A fine supply of seeds in proper season.

Flour and Meal.

Superfine and extra Family Flour; Corn Meal.

Paints, &c.

White Lead; Yellow Ochre; Whiting; Turpentine; Venetian Red; Linseed Oil; Lard Oil.

Sundries.

Spiced Oysters; Cove Oysters; Sardines; Prunes; Lemons; Lemon Syrup; Barrow's and French Mustard; Blacking and Blacking Brushes; Clothes Pins; Cotton Cordage; Brooms, (Floor and Clothes); Vinegar, (Pure Cider); Indigo

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1857.

The American party has had more abuse heaped upon it than any other party that ever had an existence, and has been denounced for a less cause than any other. And, as is perfectly natural in such cases, its opponents in different sections of the country differ very materially in their vituperations upon it, and in their reasons for rejecting its principles. The Black Republicans in the North denounce the American party, and are opposed to the native American feature of the American platform because it overthrows their absurd and ridiculous theory of human rights—that every man by virtue of his humanity has a right to vote in this country. They are also opposed to this peculiar feature, because it prevents the alien from voting in the Territories and new States—the aliens being, as they allege and as circumstances prove, the best friends of Free-Soil, and being hereditarily and instinctively opposed to domestic slavery. On the other hand, the Southern Democracy denounce the American party because, as they assert, the Americans are leagued with the Black Republicans and are opposed to the admission of slavery into the new States—and this charge is brought against them in the face of the well known fact that the American voters of the South own the majority of the negroes. These charges disprove one another, the witnesses disagree upon material points and are entitled to no sort of credit. Before long their testimony will be ruled out of court. The National American party is neither a pro-slavery nor an anti-slavery organization, but was founded on a principle distinct from that hobby and in no manner connected with it. It recognizes the rights of the States in which slavery exists to the possession of their slaves, and it would enforce all existing laws upon the subject. As regards slavery in the Territories, it recognizes the principle that the citizens of the United States, residing in those Territories, should settle the question for themselves when they form a State Constitution. The true reason for the hostility exhibited towards the American party by the sectionalists, North and South, is, that it is opposed to the agitation of the slavery question. These parties live on the agitation of the subject of slavery, it is their meat and drink, without it they can not exist, and their hate towards a party which would deprive them of the means of subsistence is quite natural. These sectionalists are disunionists, and despise the American party for resisting their insane attempts. In the South they brand us as submissionists, and in the North as dough faces. We certainly cannot be both.—The American party in the North are anxious to inculcate a friendly feeling towards their Southern brethren, and hence they incur the displeasure of the Northern fanatics; the Southern Americans denounce the violence of a Brooks, a Keitt, and the hair-brained folly of Toombs, and so encounter the wrath of Southern fire-eaters. The following pithy paragraph from the *Terre Haute Union*, admirably sets forth the position of the three parties.

If you find a Southern paper contending for a revival of the slave trade or a dissolution of the Union, it is Democratic. If you find a Northern paper contending for the abolishing of slavery or a dissolution of the Union, it is Republican.—Wherever you find an American paper, whether North or South, you will find it repudiating both these ideas and standing by the Union at every hazard. These are facts for serious reflection.

Before long all the feathers will be picked from Pillow. His letter has called out several gentlemen in reply, and there bids fair to be a long continued war upon him both in front and rear. He will not even have a ditch left to hide in. In our last issue we publish his letter at length together with the answer of Gen. Hitchcock. We need not inform all those who have read the two articles that the card written by the latter was a perfect exterminator; but, in violation of the settled principle among men never to kick a dead dog, Gen. Scott and ex-President Tyler have come out in two letters exposing Pillow still more completely. We refer our readers to their letters which may be found in another column. Hitchcock slew the gentleman from Tennessee who aspires to the Senatorship, Scott and Tyler have buried him and covered him over, but to Pillow himself is due the credit of digging the ditch into which he has been so unceremoniously thrown.

Old Kentucky has not only contributed more than her share of the blooded animals on exhibition at the St. Louis County Agricultural Fair, but has also succeeded in winning a fair proportion of the premiums. Neither Missouri nor Illinois, however much they may boast of their beautifully undulating prairies, have been able to compete with the blue grass region of this State in stock. Col. Shelby of Fayette county took the premium offered for fat cattle, the cattle having been raised on his farm in Lincoln county. Col. John Moore of Clarke county, Ky., took the blue ribbon on cows of three years old and under four. Quite a number of other gentlemen of this State exhibited very fine cattle. Mr. John Kinkead, of Boyle county, Ky., took the premium on Medoc in the ring for blooded stallions; the Mountain Chief, belonging to Col. John Moore of Clarke county, Ky., received the diploma. The premium for brood mares over four years old was awarded to Mr. F. F. Tucker, of Jefferson county, Ky., and the diploma, in the same ring, to Mr. Geo. W. Moore, of Clarke county, Ky. The premium for mares under one year was likewise awarded to Col. John N. Moore, of Clarke county, Ky., and the premium for colts to Mr. F. S. Tucker of the same county.

We regret to state says the Lexington Observer, that the private banking house of Taylor, Shelby & Co., of this city, found it necessary to suspend payment on Wednesday morning. The house, we understand, is meeting all demands against it by an exchange of unquestioned notes and bills, and that it is fully able in this way to discharge all its liabilities. The difficulty of realizing money upon the best securities, in the present stringent condition of financial affairs, caused the suspension. We understand that it is probable the house will resume business in a short time.

Little or no excitement followed this suspension, and our public and private banks are going on as usual, without any extraordinary demands being made upon them.

We publish below, at the request of the Rev. B. T. CROUCH, Sr., chairman of the Committee on Temperance of the Kentucky Conference, the report of that committee, made to the Conference at its recent session in Lexington:

Report on Temperance.
Much has been done in the cause of temperance, and much is still being done, to give it a proper place in the estimation of the public; to secure to it appropriate appreciation in the various circles of social life; to give it prominence as a vital element in the great business transactions of nations—especially of this nation; to send it home with point and power to every human conscience, and to rally the churches to the great object of its final triumph. But yet it languishes! To this noble work many of the most talented men of this nation, and others, have given their time and applied their energies; in it thousands of treasure have been expended; on it able volumes have been written, and for it fervent prayers have been offered. But yet it languishes! Up to this hour, it is a matter of deep regret, that the vital connection of this noble cause with the best interests of nations, of States, of communities of all kinds, and of individual man, is but partially understood, less cared for, and least of all acted upon in practical life. But why should such a cause languish? Why has it not accomplished more? Why is not its noble work done? To these interrogatives the proper answer is, not because its enemies are its enemies, but because its friends are not sufficiently its friends; not because its enemies are violent, but because its friends are tame and careless; not because its enemies do much, but because its friends do little. The organized movement for the cure of intemperance, which, in various forms of magnificent association, has long presented a bright page in the history of this nation, has certainly achieved much, both for society and for individuals; and, although the achievement is small in comparison with the much that there is to do, yet that small achievement pretty clearly indicates what might have been done, what most certainly would have been done, if all the friends of temperance had been as united and zealous in the effort for the cause as its enemies have been against it.

Temperance, by the appointment of heaven, is a vital element in the honor, the prosperity, and the happiness of every man singly, and of all men collectively. Intemperance ruins all it conquers;—it conquers but to ruin; and that ruin is most disastrous and consummate, involving, as it does, family and fortune, soul and body, time and eternity.

In view, therefore, of the absorbing interests comprised within the wide range of the temperance movement of the day, your committee beg leave to commend that movement to the continued favor, and renewed sympathy and support of the Conference, by offering the following resolutions, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That intemperance, viewed in connection with the legal means of its support and perpetuation in this country, is an evil of such magnitude as to call loudly for correction and cure by appropriate intervention of law.
2. *Resolved*, That we fully sympathize and affiliate with the friends of temperance in general, in the judicious temperance movement that long has been, and still is in progress, the object of which is to do away the traffic in ardent spirits, and thus save the country from the curse of intemperance.

B. T. CROUCH, SEN., Ch'n.
LEXINGTON, Sept. 23, 1857.

UNITED STATES STOCKS ABROAD.—The London Times, in the course of a recent article, stated that the United States stocks held in England were to the extent of from eighty to one hundred millions of pounds sterling, that is from \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000. This must be an error; for according to the United States Treasury report for 1856, the total amount of American stock held by foreigners, so far as the returns were received, amounted to \$202,922,937. Thus:

United States stocks,	\$ 5,000,000
State stocks,	72,931,507
Cities and towns,	16,462,322
Counties,	5,000,000
Railroad bonds,	93,871,000
Railroad stocks,	9,000,000
Banks,	6,688,996
Insurance companies,	378,172
Canal bonds,	1,967,547
Canal stocks,	554,900
Miscellaneous stocks,	802,720
Miscellaneous bonds,	265,773

It is right to add that all the returns were not obtained, but, making the most liberal allowances for absent accounts, it may be fairly inferred that the entire amount of stocks held in Europe does not exceed \$300,000,000. Such at least was the impression when a previous return was ordered.

The Nashville papers state that the notes of the Northern Bank of Clarksville are redeemed by the banks of that city. The Exchange Bank at Murfreesboro and the Bank of Shelbyville had suspended. The Nashville banks were throwing out the notes of the Ocoee Bank, Bank of Trenton, and Bank of Knoxville, and of the Georgia and Alabama Banks.

GOLDS' REVOLVERS.—At a recent trial of small arms by the Board of Ordnance, says the Woolwich (Eng.) Journal, Washington, U. S., Col. Sharpe's and other rifles, Colt beat the lot. At 100, 300, 400 and 500 yards, the average penetration of Colt's rifle was through 14 one-inch seasoned white pine boards. Sharpe's 0. Colt's pistols 6.62 boards, Adams' 2.12", and at a recent trial of Colt's navy revolver, by a teacher of musketry, at Aldershot, the weapon was found to throw a ball over the measured distance of 600 yards, and to do effective work at 400. The accounts we have of the effectiveness of Colt's arms as a weapon of defense, lead us to believe that it is the arm par excellence for cavalry and artillery—especially for all officers.

The Rev. L. W. Seeley has resigned the pastorate of the High Street Baptist Church in Baltimore, and returns to his native State, Kentucky. The Baltimore Sun says that, during a residence of two years in that city, he has won the regard not only of the members of his own congregation, but of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Samuel Laird, a ruling elder of the church of Horeb, near Lexington, Ky., has lately purchased and deeded to the church of which he is a member, a handsome and neat brick parsonage, costing over \$4,000, with several acres of land attached to it. His recent gifts to the college and seminary at Danville amount in the aggregate to over \$40,000.

The census of Milwaukee has just been taken, and shows the population to be 44,542.

Modern Licentiousness.

Every reader of newspapers, says the *Commercial Review*, has noticed the alarming increase in the number of cases of licentiousness which have been recently reported by the press. It is almost impossible to find a journal whose columns do not teem with instances of outrages against virtue and propriety, or of violations of those laws which govern all well regulated society. No class of men seems to be exempt from these crimes. The proudest and wealthiest, the man of heretofore unsullied reputation, the husband and father, even the minister at the altar, are proclaimed alike guilty with the meanest and most depraved of society. Judging the country by the newspaper reports, Brigham Young might well bid the gentiles to clean the Augean stables beside their own homes, before demanding the removal of the filth from his doors.

It is worth while for the moralist to inquire into the causes of this wide-spread evil; it is worth while for the journalist to ask himself if no blame can attach to him for the course he pursues in reference to the matter. The moralist will doubtless tell us that the basis of all this evil is to be found in the education of our girls. Women who are constantly taught that the great end and aim of their existence is merely to attract the butterflies of the other sex are in great danger of making their persons, rather than their minds, that source of attraction. It is not difficult to persuade the young girl just entering upon womanhood that, if she vie successfully with her friends in the extent of dress below her waist and the frugality of it above that point, she will have accomplished a great purpose. It is not difficult to persuade her that she is already fitted for society at an age when, in reality, she should scarcely be out of her nursery. It is not difficult to prove to her that the presence of her elders in the parlor, or at the festive gathering is an insult to her dignity not to be borne. It is not difficult to impress upon her mind the idea that the prattle of boy-and-girlhood is preferable to the genial intercourse of maturity. But these things once established, it is difficult to destroy the evils they have produced. It is right and proper that girls should be fitted to take their places in society, but it is well to consider what is meant by society. Jeune girls and immature boys can not constitute society in its proper sense. Nor is it for society, properly so called, that girls are now educated.

Who is there that is not forcibly struck at every evening party, private or public, with not only the number but the forwardness of young persons in these places, whose chief aim is to be conspicuous, not from superior attainments, but from unblushing effrontery; and the example thus set by boldness in thrusting itself boldly forward is copied by those still younger, until impudence becomes impudence, and the blush of modesty gives way to shameless boldness. We would not deny a young person of an enjoyment that is rational and innocent, but we conscientiously declare that we feel a secret sorrow for the future of those young people who have no youthful days, who have no subordinate season of life. A fruit that ripens in its greenness will be rotten ere its maturity—the hot-house forcing system which makes girls and boys men and women, without a novitiate of youth, is execrable. Every craft and profession requires a certain time to learn; but surely a knowledge of the proprieties of manhood and womanhood are subjects for constant tuition.

A dance may not be an evil recreation, but the lascivious performances of the age which go under the names of polkas, schottisches, mazourkas, and redowas, wherein young girls, just budding into womanhood, are thrown into the arms of young men who are mere acquaintances, and often strangers, can not create any other sentiment or sensation than that of licentiousness. How painfully common it has become to see in a newspaper that, at a certain party, Miss Blank waltzed exquisitely and exhibited a beautiful foot and ankle, that Miss Star was charmingly arrayed in the most delicate manner, and Miss Initial blazed in satin and diamonds. Now, how do these young women return home from these balls or parties, richer in ideas? Intellectually an inch taller? more cultivated, complaisant, or courteous in demeanor? Not so—but more frivolous from silly flattery, more puffed up with vain pride from newspaper notoriety, and more anxious than ever to enter the lascivious lists, where sensual blameworthy are made to prove more attractive than the substantial intelligence of womanhood—where the flaring flowers of artifice win more admiration than the modest violets of virtue. It is not the whole life of woman, and her mission, that Cashmere gowns should furnish her shawl—Persia her perfume—Italy her songs—the looms of France her garments—Austria her dances, and fashionable churches her religion, while rapid tissues of romance from improbable novels furnish her literature. This is not enough to constitute a woman, a true woman, fit for a companion, a wife or a mother—for a friend and the instructor of a rising generation. Yet how does folly, press, as a body, foster and perpetuate this folly! Instead of applying the brand and searing the head of this moral hydra, by devoting attention to the culture of the pure, the beautiful, the useful; and scathing to the quick these painted vices, it rather contaminates and pollutes the public and private mind by a never-ending, daily array of all manner of possible crimes, with their most disgusting details, and thus creates an appetite for things the most morbid and revolting, and thus familiarizes the youthful mind with loathsome vulgarity and obscenity, so that the serpents of vice are suffered to crawl in disregard until their deadly stings are felt, and the poison has done its fatal work. Send not your maidens to a brothel to be taught morality, nor place in your child's hands, a book or paper whose contents are unchaste and criminal, and whose moral is infamy.

BREAKING THE SABBATH.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, deprecating the custom of repeated services on Sunday, says that the first service is usually cream, the second milk, and the third milk and water, and the last is the one that usually sticks by the hearers of the three. A man who has a family, and goes to the Sunday school in the morning at nine o'clock, to church at half-past ten o'clock, to church again in the afternoon, and then again, perhaps, in the evening, ought to be tried for breaking the Sabbath. If he could hear three sermons profitably, he must be an extraordinary genius at hearing.

HIGH PRICE FOR A MULE.—Mr. Victor, of Nicholas county, has sold his sucking milk cow, which took the premium at Paris last week and at Cincinnati and Lexington, to Mr. Chiles of Fayette, for \$200.

Kentucky Conference.

This body adjourned on Tuesday night last at 9 o'clock, after a session of seven days. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, to meet at Nashville in May, 1858:—John H. Linn, D. D., John G. Bruce, Wm. C. Dandy, Lorenzo D. Huston, D. D., John C. Harrison and Geo. W. Brush. Reserve Delegates—Robert Hiner, E. P. Buckner.

The following are the Appointments of the Preachers for the ensuing year:

Lexington District—JOHN G. BAUCE, Presiding Elder. Lexington—J. H. Linn, D. D. Frankfort—John C. Harrison. Versailles and Georgetown—Stephen Noland. Nicholasville—Wm. J. Sneyrely. Jessamine and Woodford—Daniel W. Axline. Winchester and Mt. Zion—Henry C. Northcott. Vienna—John S. Cox. Paris and North Middletown—Thos. F. Vanmeter.

Mt. Sterling—Joseph Rand. Oxford—S. X. Hall. Leesburg—Wm. G. Johns.

Harrodsburg District—GEORGE W. MEADITT, Presiding Elder. Harrodsburg—Edmund P. Buckner. Danville—Lewis G. Hicks. Perryville—(To be supplied) Andrew Minor, Supy.

Leicester—Milton Mann. Richmond—Lemuel D. Parker. Madison—Thomas J. Godby. Crab Orchard—Joshua Taylor, Wm. E. Wilcott, Supy.

Somersett—John P. Grinstead. Salvisa—Charles W. Miller, John Sandusky, Supy. Maxville—Oliver W. Landreth. Anderson—Wm. T. Benton.

Shelbyville District—WM. MCD. ABBETT, Presiding Elder. Shelbyville—John W. Cunningham. Shelby Circuit—John F. Vanpelt. Simpsonville—George W. Brush. Taylorsville—George L. Gould. Bloomfield—James C. Minor. La Grange—S. L. Deering. Westport—Jeremiah Strother. New Castle—To be supplied. Bedford—To be supplied. Lockport—Peter E. Kavanaugh. Lawrenceburg—To be supplied. Carrollton—Daniel Stevenson.

Covington District—THOS. P. C. SHELLMAN, Presiding Elder. Covington—John S. Bayless, Orsin Long, Supy.

Lonia and Ludlow Mission—Wm. W. Chamberlain. Newport—Thos. N. Ralston, G. W. Maley, Supy.

Alexandria—David Walk. Falmouth—Wm. B. Kavanaugh. Millersburg—Sam. L. Robertson. Cynthiana—Elkanah Johnson. Cadiz—Alec T. Hill. Warsaw—James H. Brookings. Owenton and Eagle Mission—Peter Conway. Crittenden—Ephraim M. Cole. Burlington—Thomas Rankin. Flat Rock Mission—To be supplied.

Maysville District—ROBERT HINER, Presiding Elder. Maysville—William C. Dandy. Washington and Germantown—Hartwell J. Perry.

Shannon and Sardis—John C. Hardy. Minerva—Franklin T. Johnson. Sardis Circuit—John M. Johnson. Orangeburg—George W. Smith. Lewis—Milton Pyles. Flemingsburg—Clark Polley. Poplar Plains—Wm. C. Moore. Sharpburg—Jedediah Foster. Owingsville—Leroy C. Danley.

West Liberty District—ELIAS BOWNER, Presiding Elder. Pikeville—To be supplied. Prestonsburg—Hiram T. Walker. Jackson Mission—Wm. E. Littleton. Oswley Mission—James A. Gragg. West Liberty—James Randall. Irvine—Wm. H. Winter. Letcher and Perry Mission—To be supplied. Highland Mission—Jesse B. Lock.

Barboursville District—WM. B. LANDREUM, Presiding Elder. Barboursville and Manchester—Solomon Pope. London Mission—John L. Gragg. Yellow Creek Mission—To be supplied. Mt. Pleasant Mission—To be supplied. Williamsburg Mission—To be supplied. Mt. Vernon Mission—James L. Webb. Point Isabel Mission—To be supplied. Drummond Welburn, Agent for Tract Society, Ky. Conference.

Lorenzo D. Huston, Editor Home Journal and Sunday School Visitor. R. T. P. Allen, transferred to Texas Conference. Jesse Bird and David B. Cooper, transferred to Missouri Conference. Howard Henderson, transferred to Alabama Conference.

The next Conference to be held at Millersburg.

THE BALTIMORE BANKS.—The Baltimore Patriot says:—"The suspension of our banks involves an intricate question in reference to the violation of their charters under the new constitution. This, it would seem, they have assumed the responsibility of doing; but the same power which created, will, we are confident, protect and sustain them in so just a cause, and in hazardous so much for the general welfare of our entire community."

The Danville Tribune announces C. W. GILMORE, of Lincoln county, as a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, subject to the nomination of the American party.

We learn from the Cincinnati Times of Friday, that it is a fixed fact that the branches of the State Bank of Ohio will not, for the present, suspend the redemption of their issues with specie.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRIDAY, Oct. 2.

Graves v. Vail, Jefferson; affirmed. Shreve v. Wright, Jefferson; affirmed. Same v. Burkhardt, Jefferson; affirmed. Mark v. Clarke, Montgomery; affirmed. Daniel v. Robinson, Montgomery; reversed. Wilkerson v. Wilkerson, Montgomery; reversed.

ORDERS. Combs v. Hawley, Jefferson; Commercial Bank v. Benedict, Jefferson; King v. Keiffer, Jefferson—were argued.

CAUSES DECIDED. Cowan v. Oliver, Jefferson; reversed. King v. Keiffer, Jefferson; reversed. Combs v. Hawley, Jefferson; reversed. Combs v. Hawley, Jefferson; affirmed.

ORDERS. Shepherd v. Gano, Scott; Jackson v. Thompson, Jefferson—were argued.

COOL AS ICE.—THE WAY THEY DO IT IN OSWEGO.—The Chicago Tribune says that the officers of one of its financial institutions had forwarded some produce, received by him as collateral, to an Oswego house to sell. The Oswego concern did not come up to time and the Chicago financier proceeded to that city in person to demand a response, either in the specifics or coin. Entering the counting room of the Oswegoian, the following colloquy ensued:

Chicago Financier—"Is Mr. H. at home?" H.—"That is my name, sir. Take a seat." C. F.—"My name is Mr. —, of Chicago, and I've come to see you, sir. It's been sold." H.—"Have not got it, sir. It's been sold." C. F.—"Very well, then I want the money for it." H.—"I haven't got the money, sir." C. F.—"What has become of it, sir?" H.—"I've paid my debts with it." C. F.—(In great indignation.) "You are a scoundrel, sir."

H.—(Refrigeratorily.) "Very likely, and may be there's a pair of us. I'm sorry that my carriage is not here, as I should like to show you about the city."

There was too much ice in H.'s composition for C. F., and he incontinently "left."

SENTIMENTAL AND SUBSTANTIAL.—What more precious offering can be laid upon the altar of a man's heart, than the first love of a pure, earnest, and affectionate girl, with an undivided interest in eight corner lots, and four three story houses?

PANTS procured on tick, are considered "breaches of trust!"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We are requested to give notice that Rev. CAD. LEWIS will preach at the South Benson Baptist Church on the 2d Sabbath in October (the 11th day of the month) at 11 o'clock A. M.

Large Stock of New Fall and Winter Goods. TATE & CHINN are now receiving one of the largest stocks of new and fashionable goods ever brought to this market, which they intend selling as cheap as any house in this city. They would solicit the attention of the young men to their assortment of superior VESTINGS, CASIMERES, CLOTHS, &c. They have also in addition to their large stock of Dry Goods a handsome assortment of QUEENSWARE, to which the attention of housekeepers is respectfully invited. Give them a call, as you will certainly lose nothing by so doing.

September 14, 1857.—4f.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. NOURSE a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate. [Sept. 11—4f.]

We are authorized to announce Mr. I. T. CAVINS as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the Senate at the next Session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the next Senate.

We are authorized to announce Jno. W. PAUKET as a candidate for Sergeant at Arms of the Senate of Kentucky at the next session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce EDWARD HENLEY as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate of the next General Assembly. Sept. 7—4f.

New Goods. R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till 1st of Jan. next. He will sell his goods as low as the lowest.—Please give him a call. Sept. 2, 1857—4f.

New Goods! R. W. BLACKBURN has received a large and handsome stock of FANCY, and STAPLE DRY GOODS, which are offered to purchasers on the very best terms. All orders to the East or adjoining cities, punctually attended to. Those wishing to pay Cash for Goods, cannot do better than to call on BLACKBURN. He will be receiving new Styles of Goods during the Season. Aug. 31, 1857—1m.

Special Notice. We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALLADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the BUCK RUN CHURCH on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month. June 8, 1857—4f.

The 17th Vol. B. Monroe's Reports, Just published and for sale at this office, price \$5. It can be sent by mail to any one sending the price of the book and 43 cents in postage stamps to pay the postage on it. June 29, 1857—4f.

Blank Negotiable Notes. BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office. July 24th, 1857.

Youghiogheey Coal. 13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale by July 1,—4f. R. C. STEELE & CO.

NOTICE. WE are now receiving and opening a new stock of Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery, And the latest style of MEN AND BOYS HATS, Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market. We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors and would be pleased to see them at our old stand. July 22, 1857—4f. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

Expedition for Liberia. Free persons of color wishing to emigrate to Liberia, Africa, will apply to ALEX. M. COWAN, Frankfort, Ky. The ship will sail on Nov. 1, 1857. The expense of going to Liberia from Kentucky will be defrayed by the State appropriation to aid free blacks living in Kentucky to go to Liberia. The vessel will take other emigrants who have the liberty to go to Liberia. May 11, 1857—6m.

DIED. In Clay county, Mo., September 29th, 1857, Wm. F. HOBBS, aged 36 years.

Bacon! Bacon! Bacon!!! FOUNDS BACON SIDES, for sale for cash. Oct. 3, 1857. W. A. GAINES.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS.

WE have this day commenced receiving Fresh Baltimore Oysters, and will continue to receive them daily during the Oyster season by Express, and sold exclusively for Cash by GRAY & TODD. Oct. 5, 1857.

LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT RAILROADS.

Winter Arrangement for 1857-8.

THREE PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

First Train—leaves Louisville at 6 o'clock a. m., stopping fifteen minutes for breakfast at Lagrange, and at all regular stations and arrives at Lexington at 11:35 a. m., connecting at Eminence with stagecoaches for Newcastles; Frankfort with stages for Lawrenceburg, Salvisa, Harrodsburg, Danville, Versailles, Paris, with stages for Georgetown; and at Lexington with Covington and Lexington Railroad, for Paris, Falmouth, Covington and Naysville, and with stages for Winchester, Mt. Sterling, Owingsville, Richmond, Irwin, Nicholasville, Danville, Lancaster, Crab Orchard, Stanford, London, Barboursville, and all points South. Returning, the train leaves Lexington at 1:45 p. m., with stages for Georgetown; and arrives at Louisville at 6:00 o'clock, p. m., connecting by stage at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Eminence for Newcastles and Shelbyville, and at Louisville with Jeffersonville and New Albany and Salem Railroads for St. Louis, Cairo, and all points North, West and South.

Second Train—leaves Louisville at 2:30 o'clock, p. m., stopping at Hobbs' and Smith's Stations, Lagrange, and all stations east of Lagrange, and arrives at Lexington at 7:00 o'clock, p. m.; connects at Smith's with stage for Shelbyville and Newcastles. Returning, this train leaves Lexington at 6:30 o'clock, a. m., stopping at all stations east of Lagrange, and arrives at Louisville at 11:35 o'clock, a. m.; in close connection by Jeffersonville and New Albany and Salem Railroads with Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Chicago, St. Louis, Jefferson City, Keokuk, Burlington, Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, and all the principal towns West and South.

Third Train—accommodation—leaves Louisville at 3:45 o'clock, p. m., stopping at all stations, and arriving at Lagrange at 5:35 o'clock, p. m. Returning leaves Lagrange at 6:00 o'clock, a. m., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Louisville at 9 o'clock, a. m. Freight trains leave Louisville and Lexington every morning, except Sundays, excepted. Fare is about 4 cents per mile, and discount of nearly 25 per cent. is allowed for tickets. The Kentucky Stage Company's line of splendid coaches connect with (Sundays excepted) with this road.

Tickets are sold at Louisville to all of the interior towns of the State, and tickets from all places are sold to Louisville and all Western and Northwestern cities. Omnibus lines will be in waiting at either end of the line to convey passengers and their baggage.

For further information, please call at the Depot, in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets; and in Lexington, at the office of the Kentucky Stage Company, opposite Phoenix Hotel.

T. W. SPILLMAN, General Ticket Agent, Louisville. FRANK WEAVER, Ticket Agent, Lexington. SAMUEL GILL, Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Sept. 2, 1857. Sept. 1, 1857, and F. & F. & L. R. R.

STEARN'S & CLARKE'S NATIONAL AMBROTYPE GALLERY.

Main st., adjoining Telegraph Office, Frankfort, Ky.

Every style of Picture executed with neatness and dispatch, at reduced prices. All Work Warranted to give satisfaction. Oct. 2, 1857—3m.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE greatest objection to Sewing Machines has at last been overcome, viz: The high price. The subscribers are about to introduce to the notice of the public a SEWING MACHINE. At The Low Price of Thirty-Five Dollars. This is but one-third the former price of an effective and good Machine, and will do the work of an hundred dollar Machine, and to it well. For family use, or use on a plantation this Machine is unequalled, as it is simple in its construction and easily managed. It will do the work of five or six expert seamstresses. E. F. FLEXNER & Co., No. 300 Baltimore street, Baltimore. Agents for the United States except New England. Persons wishing to treat for the exclusive sale for counties or States can do so on liberal terms. Sept. 23—3f.

FRANKFORT HOTEL FOR SALE.

Owing to the continued ill health of my wife, I have determined to sell out my Tavern House and Furniture. If not sold privately before that time, I will offer for sale at Public Auction, without reserve, on Wednesday the 21st day of October next, the said Tavern House in Frankfort, and all the furniture and fixtures. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Sept. 23—4f. JOSEPH H. WASSON. * Louisville Journal and Observer's Reporter publishes weekly until day of sale and send bills to J. B. WASSON.

TO THE PUBLIC. WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!

WE would respectfully invite the Ladies of Lexington and adjoining towns, to call at our office and examine the above named Machines, for which we are the sole agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louisville.

—ALSO— Agents for the WILLIMANTINE LINEN COMPANY'S PATENT FINISH THREAD. This thread is pronounced by those who have used it to be superior to Coats' for hand sewing. For Sewing Machines this thread is the best and only thread that can give satisfaction.

We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Machine Twist. Office over T. Bradley & Co.'s Hardware Store, Main street, Lexington, Ky. * Orders for Machines will be received by Mrs. LYONS, at her Fancy Store, St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky. Also instruction given in their use to those who purchase.

SEW WHEELER, Philo L. Ives. Aug. 31, 4f. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

Lost. SOMEWHERE between Thornton M. Cox's farm and Bridgeport, a Plain Heavy Gold Ring and a small Enamelled Locket connected to the ring. The ring has a lady's given name upon it. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the articles at this office. Sept. 30—3f.

WM. H. GRAY. JAS. M. TODD

GRAY & TODD,
CONFECTIONERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
FINE TEAS, SPICES, FRUITS, &c., &c.

English and American Sweets and Pickles, Havana
Cigars, Foreign and American Sweet Meats, &c.

—ALSO—
PURE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c., &c.
OLD BRANDY, CORN BRANDY AND LEWIS STONER,
FRANKFORT, KY.

We are now receiving a complete and choice selection of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., consisting in part of:

- 10 lbs. N. O. Sugar.
- 30 lbs. Eastern Crushed Sugar.
- 10 lbs. Eastern Powdered Sugar.
- 10 lbs. Eastern Granulated Sugar.
- 4 boxes Double Refined Leaf Sugar.
- 5 lbs. small Leaf Sugar; just received and for sale by

July 1, 1857. **GRAY & TODD.**

MOLASSES.
15 lbs. Plantation Molasses, prime article.
30 half lbs. Plantation Molasses, prime article; just received and for sale by

July 1, 1857. **GRAY & TODD.**

COFFEE.
50 sacks Old Eastern Rio Coffee, No. 1 article.
10 pounds Java Coffee, very fine; in store and for sale by

July 1, 1857. **GRAY & TODD.**

CANDLES.
75 boxes Star Candles, assorted numbers;
30 boxes hard pressed Tallow Candles; in store and for sale by

July 1, 1857. **GRAY & TODD.**

SOAP.
25 boxes No. 1 Rose Soap;
10 boxes Glycerin Soap;
10 boxes Variegated Hand Soap;
Fancy Soap perfumed with every style;
2 boxes Castile Soap; in store and for sale by

July 1, 1857. **GRAY & TODD.**

CHEESE.
10 boxes New York Cheese, very fine;
30 boxes Eastern Dairy in small boxes;
6 boxes Pine-Apple;
1 case Holland; in store and for sale by

July 1, 1857. **GRAY & TODD.**

MORRIS AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, BY THE
Bottle or Draught—We have in store a full assortment of

BRANDIES, WINES, AND GIN.

Also, 10 barrels Whisky 4 year old; 50 barrels 5 year old; in store and for sale by

July 1, 1857. **GRAY & TODD.**

FRUITS, &c.
Oranges, Lemons,
Pine-Apples, Figs,
Raisins, Cocoanuts,
Pecans, Almonds, Pecans,
And every variety of bottle and can Fruit put up fresh; and all other articles usually kept in a confectionery in store and for sale by

July 1, 1857. **GRAY & TODD.**

LARD.
120 kegs No. 1 Leaf Lard; in store and for sale by

July 1, 1857. **GRAY & TODD.**

JUST RECEIVED 5 BARRELS NEW POTATOES, and for sale by

July 1, 1857. **GRAY & TODD.**

EASTERN SYRUP.
5 bbls Baltimore Syrup, No. 1 article.
2 bbls St. Louis Syrup, No. 1 article.
1 half bbl New York Syrup, No. 1 article.
10 gallon kegs Baltimore Syrup, No. 1 article; just received and for sale by

July 1, 1857. **GRAY & TODD.**

TIME AND CEMENT.
30 bbls Ulica Lime; 10 bbls Cement.
Our stock of Groceries, Liquors, Segars, Tobacco and Fancy Goods is now full and complete, embracing a great many articles too numerous to mention.

July 1, 1857. **GRAY & TODD.**

GEO. A. ROBERTSON,
DEALER IN
CONFECTIONERIES & GROCERIES,
Corner St. Clair and Broadway Streets.

He always on hand the choicest articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest market prices.

CANDIES.
Just received from New York twenty varieties of FRENCH PREMIUM CANDIES.

May 15, 1857. **GEO. A. ROBERTSON.**

BRANDIES.
A lot of the finest FRENCH BRANDIES at twenty percent below the market rates.

May 15, 1857. **GEO. A. ROBERTSON.**

WINE.
The best quality of MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT, ST. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINES, cheaper than at any other establishment in the city.

May 15, 1857. **GEO. A. ROBERTSON.**

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN
MARBLE WORKS,
WILLIAM CRAIK,
Opposite the Post-office, St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAVING purchased of KENTON & CLARK their entire stock of Marble Monuments, Tombs, &c., I will continue to furnish to the public, at the lowest prices, all the Monuments, Tablets, Tombs, Head-Stones, Cemetery Posts, Table-Tops, Counters, and everything in the Marble line, at short notice as in the very best style. I have secured the services of one of the best of the arrangement in the city, and I take pleasure in having the marble finished in Frankfort, and as good as can be finished elsewhere.

Call and see.

Iron Railing, Verandahs, &c.
I have a great variety of designs at the shop, and will furnish the work at manufacturer's price.

Jan. 15, 1856. [Yeoman copy.] **WILLIAM CRAIK.**

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES
OF THE
CONVENTION,
CALLED TO MODIFY, AMEND OR RE-ADOPT
THE
CONSTITUTION OF KENTUCKY,
(OFFICIAL REPORT.)
Now published and for sale at the COMMONWEALTH
Office, at \$5 per copy.
The work contains 120 pages, and is bound in the best
Law Binding.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &c.,
CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE
BY
Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walker,
AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES,
Twelve miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the
Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

NEARLY printed Catalogue of the Fruit, Ornamental, Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., that the above named Nursery, may be had by application to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

Orders may be addressed to HODGES & WALKER, Williamson Post Office, Jefferson county, Ky., or to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky., or to J. W. WALKER, Frankfort, Ky.

CASES FRESH PEACHES and 12 CASES PIN
APPLE, in store and for sale by

April 1, 1857. **W. A. GAINES.**

NON-RESIDENTS' LANDS, FOR FUTURE.

The following lands will be forfeited to the State of Kentucky, on the 10th day of February, 1858, if the taxes, interest and cost due thereon is not paid on or before the date aforesaid, viz:

No. 490—Benoni Newberry, (part of 686 acres) 243 acres, Green county, East Fork of Little Barren; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2.06.

No. 491—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$4.73.

No. 500—Wm. Robertson, 633½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$5.92.

No. 501—Wm. Robertson, 663½ acres, Christian county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.17.

No. 502—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 503—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 504—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 505—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 506—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 507—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 508—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 509—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 510—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 511—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 512—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 513—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 514—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 515—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 516—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 517—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 518—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 519—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 520—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 521—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 522—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 523—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 524—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 525—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 526—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 527—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 528—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 529—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 530—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 531—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 532—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 533—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 534—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 535—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 536—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 537—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 538—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 539—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 540—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 541—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 542—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 543—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 544—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 545—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 546—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 547—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 548—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 549—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 550—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 551—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 552—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 553—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 554—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 555—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 556—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 557—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 558—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 559—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 560—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 561—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 562—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 563—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 564—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 565—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 566—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 567—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 568—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 569—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 570—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 571—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 572—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 573—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 574—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 575—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 576—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 577—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 578—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 579—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 580—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 581—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 582—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 583—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 584—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 585—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 586—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 587—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 588—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 589—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 590—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 591—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 592—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 593—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 594—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 595—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 596—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 597—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 598—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 599—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 600—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 601—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 602—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 603—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 604—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 605—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 606—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 607—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 608—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 609—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 610—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 611—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 612—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 613—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 614—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 615—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 616—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 617—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 618—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 619—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 620—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 621—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 622—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 623—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 624—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 625—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 626—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 627—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 628—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 629—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 630—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 631—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 632—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 633—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 634—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 635—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 636—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 637—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 638—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 639—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 640—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 641—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 642—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 643—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 644—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 645—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 646—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 647—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 648—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 649—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 650—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 651—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 652—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 653—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 654—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 655—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 656—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 657—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 658—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 659—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 660—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 661—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 662—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 663—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 664—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$1.42.

No. 665—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6